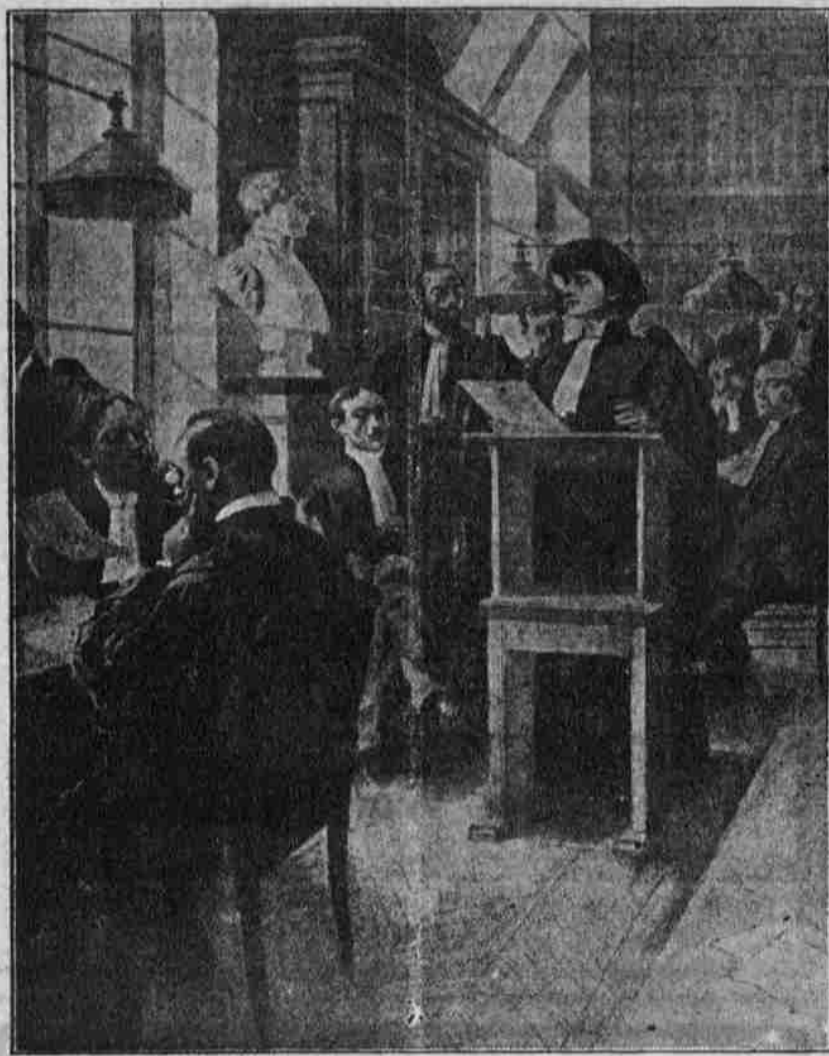


Famous Portia of Paris



Miss Miropowski, the famous woman lawyer of Paris who has gained special eminence by pleading in criminal courts, is shown in our illustration addressing one of the regular weekly meetings of the Paris bar. She also has lectured in London and has been entertained by the judges there. Miss Miropowski believes women are of especial use at the bar in cases affecting children, and would like to see mixed juries, but does not think the time ripe for the appointment of women judges.

BEES MAKE GREEN HONEY MILLION PIECES IN TABLE

Bees that make honey as green as pistachio ice cream have been discovered operating from the biological laboratory of the College of the City of New York. Amateur slushing has failed to track the bees to the source of their green coloring matter. The bees are branded with a red spot upon their backs and another red spot upon their breasts, and all students who see any of these red spotted bees are to rush to the biology department with the news, giving the exact spot at which the bee was discovered.

SMALLEST COW IN WORLD

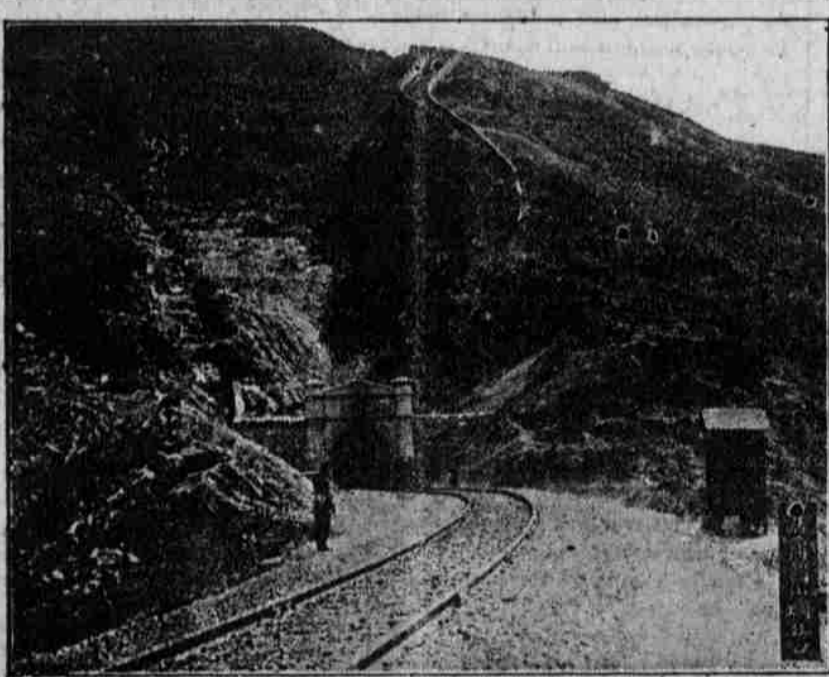


A restaurant keeper in Paris is the proud owner of the smallest cow in the world—so far as is recorded. The little animal is just over two feet in height and is five years old. She gives good milk, though naturally not in great quantity, and besides attracts many customers to her owner's cafe.

CAMERA PROTECTS VAULT

Besides the usual burglar alarms that protect bank vaults a snapshot camera has been introduced. Automatically it will take the burglar's picture as he looks while in the net. The flash-light photograph will both serve to identify the man and furnish evidence of his guilt.

Tunnel Under Chinese Wall



All things relating to China are interesting these days, and not the least interesting is the railroad from Peking to Kalgan, which was financed, engineered and built entirely by the Chinese. The line is 130 miles long and there are four concrete tunnels. One of these tunnels passes under the Great Wall, the entrance to it forming the subject of our illustration.

The Tribune Farmer

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WOODSTOCK VERMONT.

CHILD MARRIAGE IN INDIA

An American Girl, Miss Tennant, Has Spent Three Years Among Hindus Fighting the Evil.

New York.—No better news has come from India in many a long day than the report that an organized movement in the interests of marriage reform is now being pushed forward there with every promise of final success. By final success is meant the abolition of that horrible practice of child marriages, which has brought



Husband, Aged 35; Wife 11.

about the decadence of so many millions of Hindus.

About three years ago a California girl, Miss Carrie A. Tennant, went to India with the purpose of trying to ameliorate the benighted condition of her sex in the Far East and of pointing the way to a more sane and happy life for them. She did not have any very definite notions as to how she could uplift the native women of India, but she wisely concluded that she must first study the actual social conditions and enlist men of light and leading in her cause before organizing for a practical crusade.

Miss Tennant proceeded to Calcutta, there to take up her work. Quite hopeless seemed her efforts in the earlier stages of her sojourn to gain a hearing from the influential men and women to whom she appealed for support. The natives of India are suspicious of foreigners, and they were inclined to look askance at pretty Miss Tennant when she talked about wanting to help the native women free themselves from the thralldom of their unholy traditions. Meanwhile she was busy with her eyes and her camera, and a picture taken by her is here reproduced.

From a superficial glimpse it would seem that the true regeneration of India lies with her daughters. Certainly, in the scale of nations India cannot rise unless and until her women rise. The stamina of men depends on healthy and intelligent mothers; hence the real foundation of the state is motherhood.

HORSES THAT OPEN GATES

Kansas City Stock Yards Animals Learn the Trick and the Accomplishment Proves a Great Convenience.

Kansas City.—Usually the horse that learns the trick of unlatching a gate uses his knowledge to gain freedom for himself and cause dismay to his owner. At the Kansas City stock yards it is the other way around. A



Opens Gates With His Nose.

horse learns to unhook and open gates with his nose, and the accomplishment is a great convenience to his driver and helps the horse to hold his job against other equine competition—for draft horses at the stock yards are extremely well treated.

The idea is this. That section of the yards where the most hauling is done is a network of pens and alleys. The alleys must be equipped with frequent gates, swinging either way, to make it possible to handle stock in and out of the pens. A hay wagon in the average day's run must pass through about 150 gates, not counting the ones found open. You may judge for yourself if the process of the driver dismounting, opening the gate, remounting and driving on, repeated many times, would not consume a large slice of the working day. Hence the educated horses.

Henry T. Brown, a prominent Ludlow business man and at one time member of the state legislature from that town, has announced his candidacy for one of the Windsor county senatorships.

D. H. Wheeler, of Putney, who exhibited excellent strings of seed corn in Windsor last fall, has been filling distant orders for the seed all winter. Recently he sent a consignment of the seed to a North Dakota farmer,

MAN-EATING TIGERS

Inhabitants of Korean-Manchu Border in Constant Terror.

Villages Visited Almost Daily by the Beasts and Absolutely Disregard the Efforts of the Poorly Armed Natives to Kill Them.

Vladivostok.—Travelers from the Korean-Manchu border bring startling tales of the activities of the Siberian tigers in that locality. According to an English writer, who just has returned from an extensive trip in that region, the natives live in a constant state of abject fear for their lives. Some of the villages are visited almost daily by tigers, who, with an absolute disregard of the efforts of the mildly combative natives and the dozen or two small spears and arrows that eventually, porcupine quill fashion, decorate their rough hides, smash in hut doors and proceed to devour everybody in sight. Unable to get within striking distance of live prey, these tigers will visit the graveyards. The natives of the smaller villages, with their primitive arms, being powerless against these man-eating beasts, big battues are organizing in Seoul and are rallying forth in an effort to rid the country of the "noxious vermin."

Hunting tigers along the Korean-Manchu border is not the child's play that trailing similar beasts in India has become. There is none of the difficulty and expectation of having to deal with a small army of native hunters; for, unlike the jungle tiger of Bengal, who sleeps away the day and pounces by night on his prey at drinking places, the northern beast is at his fullest activity by day. Instead of having to steal, from the security of an elephant howdah, with a sleepy surprised creature that cowers, alarmed by the beaters, from the path of your ponderous mount, one is out to encounter a thoroughly well-awake, brute, ravaging the open countryside, and you are, if you follow the Russian custom, at foot. One may rely on the element of sport being well to the fore.

Well, fed, well exercised, long, lithe, tawny and glossy, the Siberian tiger



A Siberian Tiger.

is the finest wild beast alive. The further north one goes the better specimen of tiger one meets, till one comes eventually to the pink of perfection, the super-tiger, on the hinterland of Vladivostok. He is as physically superior to the Bengal tiger as the wildcat is to the domestic pussy cat.

A Bengal tiger—in fact, any sort of tiger in a mild climate—has a thin pelt; it is sufficiently warm for him. But in the cold climate, where there is constant exposure, as in the Oosoo, to a winter temperature of 25 degrees below zero, the fur becomes so luxuriant that you may plunge both hands out of sight in it. The Siberian tiger's pelt is worth nearly twice as much, commercially, as that of the Malay branch of the family.

A Siberian tigress runs to only about 250 pounds. The biggest Bengal tiger encountered rarely will exceed 400 pounds. The Siberian tiger, however, often runs to 550 pounds and even 600 pounds.

Unforgeable Banknotes. Paris.—It is a remarkable tribute to the 100-franc (\$20) banknote issued in 1910 by the Bank of France that the first attempt to forge one of them has only just been reported.

The notes are printed on back and front, are complicated and artistic in design, and in four colors—blue, pink, black and yellow. The paper is prepared with the greatest care, and every time a chemical discovery is made likely to hinder the work of a forger it is incorporated in the printing of the banknotes.

Since 1899 there have been only six attempts to forge the \$20 note, three attempts to forge the 50-franc (\$10) note, and one attempt to forge the 1,000-franc (\$200) note. The Bank of France, unlike the Bank of England, does not destroy all banknotes when returned, but puts them into circulation several times. It is only after about three years' use that, tattered and torn, they are burned.

Taft Is Honored. Savannah, Ga.—The Irish leaders of Savannah have solemnly notified President Taft that if he will visit their city, they will change St. Patrick's day from March 17 to any date that will suit his convenience.

Women Young at Forty. New York.—"At 40, women are young, if they'll go to ball games and forget their worries," declared Miss Villa Faulkner Page to the members of the women's professional league.

Good News for Fat Men. Berlin.—In a pamphlet "Good news to the fat man," Doctor Hildascope scientist, says there are more germs on a thin man's skin than on the epidermis of the fat man.

While fishing through the ice in West river at Brattleboro a short time ago, Dr. R. S. Elmer caught a pike measuring 35 inches in length, 16 inches in girth, and weighing 9½ pounds.

The Rt. Rev. E. M. Parker, D. D., bishop coadjutor of New Hampshire, is making many Episcopal visitations in Vermont during the absence of Bishop Hall, who went to North Carolina in search of health.

SAVING THE BABIES

How One City Is Conserving Lives of Infants.

Expert Finds Examples of Gross Carelessness and Ignorance in the Care of Youngsters Among Both Whites and Blacks.

Richmond, Va.—That there are hundreds of thousands of American babies sacrificed yearly on the altar of incompetent motherhood has been proven conclusively by the officers of the department of health of this city. That tens of thousands of these infants may be saved, may be raised into strong men and women, has also been conclusively proven by Dr. Ernest C. Levy, chief health officer of Richmond, and his able assistants. For the sake of the nation, for the sake of humanity, and for the sake of the happiness of mothers and fathers, Dr. Levy has proven that municipally supervised babies stand a better, far better, chance of living than do unsupervised babies be they even of the families of the very well to do citizens.

Retaining the expert services of Miss Elizabeth Detwiler, a trained nurse specialized in the care of babies, Dr. Levy planned the active campaign for the saving of infant life in Richmond. Two great sections of the city were chosen for the initial campaign, one section in which whites of the laboring classes lived, the other tenanted by blacks. In these sections of the city the infant mortality for years had been exceedingly high. Securing two more trained nurses, a house-to-house canvass for babies was made in these two sections. It took but a few weeks for the nurses to recognize the great need for the supervision of the care of babies in these sections of the city.

Examples of gross carelessness and ignorance in the care of youngsters were found among both the whites and the blacks. Scores of young mothers were found who had to leave their children many hours a day to careless



Type of Mother Instructed by Nurses.

boarding mistresses who were really criminally negligent in the preparation of the bottled food given their charges; many children, struggling infants of but a few months of age, were left to the care of grandmothers who had had no experience with bot the babies and who did through ignorance everything the wrong way, and some of the infants were found to be starving.

The nurses, therefore, quickly classified the hundreds of babies they saw, planning to see some of the healthy, well-cared for babies once a month and the sickly ones once or even twice a day. By concentrating their attention on the care of the babies who were really in desperate need of assistance, Dr. Levy's little first-aid-to-the-infant corps was able to obtain remarkable results in keeping alive and well children who, had they been left to the sole care of their mothers, would have died within a few months of starvation or disease.

In regard to the care of children, the work of the Richmond department of health is simply one for the conservation of the human race. Miss Detwiler, whose expert advice is at the disposal of the mothers of Richmond day and night, says, in regard to her work among the mothers in the districts visited by the city nurses:

"In our work here we started with four definite objects, viz., to give babies a chance to be born without serious prenatal handicaps; to make mothers understand how to feed their infants properly; to give mothers a chance to carry out the instructions given them, and to provide well for infants who have lost their mothers, either by death or desertion.

"Wherever it was possible, we insisted on mothers giving their babies food supplied by nature. When this was not possible, especially women who had to work in factories, we insisted as far as possible on half breast and half bottle feedings.

Breaks His Neck. Milwaukee.—August Schultz fell out of bed at the county hospital and broke his neck. He died shortly after the accident.

Assistant Judges C. H. Maxham and Milo S. Buck have appointed A. L. Cady, J. S. Kimball and Robert Noble, the incumbents, as liquor license commissioners for Bethel.

Col. Charles H. Joyce, of the second Vermont regiment in the Civil war, has been engaged to deliver the Memorial day address at South Royalton.

FARMER GAYNOR UPSETS THINGS



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The Old Order in New York Undergoes a Great Change—People Regain Their Rights—Some of the Methods by Which William J. Gaynor Has Ended the Rule of "the System" and Established Honest Government. The People Have Come to Love Him and Speak of Him as a Second Lincoln—A Mayor Who Is Doing Big Things in a Quiet Way.

NEW YORKERS used to smile at farmers with an air of indulgent superiority, but they are not doing nearly so much of it now since they have become well acquainted with Mayor William J. Gaynor. He is the first farmer chief executive the city has ever had, or at least the only one it has had for a hundred years or more, and he has given the people a new view of the possibilities of city life and of the capabilities of the man from the country.

Before him the city hall was occupied in turn by merchants, lawyers and politicians, who differed from each other only in name. They were either born in the city or had lived there so long that they had lost all of their individuality and become typical "New Yorkers." They talked in the same way, wore the same fashionable clothes and could be counted on to say the right thing on all occasions. And that was all.

Mr. Gaynor, on the other hand, is the most unconventional man with whom New York has been intimately associated for generations. He brought with him the fresh air of the wide out of doors, along with a distinctive and decided personality. He was born and brought up on a farm, has always lived on a farm, for most of the year at least, and is proud of the fact that he is a good farmer. He believes that a spade is a spade and a thief a thief, no matter what his name or position.

He does big things in a quiet way without fuss or foolishness, and what is even more novel, he does them without any thought of future reward be



MAYOR GAYNOR FEEDING HIS CHICKENS

yond the satisfaction which comes from a work well done. His judgments are based on what he believes to be right, and only that. He is such an unusual mayor that New Yorkers didn't quite know what to think of him at first, but since they have had an opportunity to watch and study him they have come to love him, in much the same way that Lincoln was loved. He is often spoken of, in fact, as a second emancipator, and not without reason, for, to a much greater extent than even the most optimistic citizen dared hope for up to a year or two ago, he has freed New York from the fetters of "the System."

He doesn't look a great deal like Lincoln—this spare, quiet, gray man of medium height—but he's of Lincolnian stature in other ways. He makes the same appeal to the popular imagination, and he stands for the same thing that Lincoln typified—trust in the Almighty and in the Almighty's people. And he has a whole lot of old-fashioned notions, of the kind that go with rag carpets and husking bees and harvest home festivals.

In the two years that he has occupied the city hall he has done so many things which New Yorkers had come to regard as impossible that the telling of them would make a story as long as the moral law, which comparison, it may be said, is no mere figure of speech. For one thing, and perhaps it is really the biggest thing he

According to reports sent to the state library commission, the library at Danby has the largest circulation proportionately in the state. According to the population each person takes out 11 books yearly, and according to the patrons of the library, each takes out 24 books. There are 101 people in the town and 7359 books in the library.

First Constable R. E. Wilson of Gaysville has been elected to the office for 30 consecutive years and in each case by acclamation.

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